Rain: warmer; southerly winds,

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STRONG REMOVES PARKER.

HIS ACTION BASED ON THE CHARGES

TRIED LAST SUMMER.

HE Certifies to the Governor That the Police Commissioner Was Proved Guilty of Neglect of Duty on Three Counts—Approval by Black
Needed to Make the Bemoval Effective.

Mayor Strong has removed Andrew D. Parker from his office as Police Commissioner; that is, he has gone as far as he can, for to render his action effective it must be approved by Gov. Hlack. The Mayor signed the certificate of removal yesterday afternoon, and despatched his secretary, Job E. Hedges, to Albany with it, together with a letter to the Governor stating his reasons for the removal and the charges and specifications against the Commissioner, as well as a copy of the testimony taken on the trial of the charges, for the Mayor's action is based on the charges of neglect of duty on which Commisthe charges of neglect of duty on which Commissioner Parker was tried in June and July of last

A messenger from the Mayor's office served a copy of the Mayor's order of removal on Com-missioner Parker last evening. The certificate recites that the Mayor, acting by virtue of the power vested in him by section 108 of the Conolidation act, after granting him a hearing, has removed Commissioner Parker for neglect of duty. Three causes are stated. The first is his persistent and continuous neglect" to meet with the Police Board, to the impeding of public business; second, his failure to act on certain complaints and reports referred to him, thus rendering the Police Department chargeable with neglect of duty and failure to enforce the law; third, his failure to act as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and make proper investigation of and reports on pension applications. The letter to Gov. Black explaining the reason for the Mayor's action contains more than 3,000 words. The Mayor recites the facts attendant

testimony and adds: From the testimony so taken before me, I be came convinced that the charge against the said Andrew D. Parker, and the first, second and third specifications thereof, were true and had been sufficiently proven."

on the making of the charges and the taking of

The number of meetings from which Mr. Parker was absent is referred to at length, and the Mayor makes this argument:

"I consider this systematic neglect to attend the meetings of the board to be a failure to perform the most necessary and vital duty for which a Police Commissioner is appointed. The Police Department is governed by a

board composed of four men, who individually have no power and can perform no official act except as a board. Everything that the Commissioners can do outside of the meeting of the board is by way of preparation for their official action in such meeting.

"The public is entitled to have the vote of

every member of the board upon the matters which come before it for action, and it is entitled to have every member of the board present at the discussion and deliberation of the board upon its action, in order that harindividual views and faithful efforts

mentious action may result from the comparison of individual views and faithful efforts to reconcile individual differences.

"These duties Mr. Parker has plainly failed to perform, and, in my judgment, from that failure most serious and injurious, consequences to the department have resulted.

The Mayor makes a long argument to show that Mr. trakers delay in acting on applications for pensions which were referred to him was injurious, and singles out one case in which the applicant was entitled to receive a pension on Oct. I and did not get it until Jan. I, the next quarter day, sithough she got the full amount from July I. The Commissioner's defence established the fact that all the other applicantagot their money as soon as they could if they had been acted on months before. The Mayor's conclusion in regard to the case of the pension of Mrs. Corey, which he cities, follows:

"Prompt action upon such applications is important, not only to those who are ultimately entitled to such pension but to those also whose applications are to be dealed. They are entitled to know whether they will receive pensions or not.

"The general effect, however, of this Commis-

The general effect, however, of this Commis-The general effect, however, of this Commissioner's course of conduct is more important than the individual wrongs which it involved.

"The pension system in the Police Department is of the highest importance, and the effect upon the force of continuous neglect and indifference it according the benefits of the system to those who are entitled to them must necessarily be distressing and disheartening.

"The members of the force are constantly

"The members of the force are constantly called upon to face danger and death. The confidence that, whatever may be the result to themselves, their families will meet with prompt and cheerful relief from the pension fund provided for that purpose, is no slight element in the ready and fearless performance of their

the ready and fearless performance of their duties.

"Cases like Mrs. Corey's will not pass unnoticed by the members of the police force. From the total failure to act at all upon any applications for so long a period, a distinct, positive and injurious impression must have been communicated to the entire force."

The failure of Commissioner Parker to act in cases of complaints filed seems to strike Mayor Strong as specially blameworthy. He says on this score among other things:

"It also appeared that after the appointment of the present Board of Police in May, 1895, there was a widespread impression among the people of the city that complaints concerning the administration and conduct of the police in the various precincts would be listened to and would receive attention from the new board, for after that board came in there was a very great increase in the number of communications of that description great increase in the number of communication

areat increase in the number of communications of that description."

The Mayor then goes on to tell how an arrangement was finally made to have the individual members of the board look after complaints in rotation, each taking them for a month; how Mr. Parker received lifty-six in November, 1895, and never acted on them; that Commissioner Rooseveit attended to them in the following February, and that other members of the board have done this sort of work ever since. Mr. Parker taking no part init. The Mayor admits that the complaints were chiefly of trifling consequence, and that it is grobable in many cases the evils complained of were remedied immediately by the precinct commanders. He adds. "That does not, however, excuse the total neglect of supervision, and the total indifference to the complaints of citizens which was exhibited by Commissioner Parker." Individual combiaints may be unimportant.

the complaints of citizens which was exhibited Commissioner Parker.

Individual complaints may be unimportant; it is of the highest importance that the pubshould feel—and rightly feel—that when they aplain to the Board of Police of the conduct police officers they will receive proper attenta from the board itself. If the board is to er such complaints to the officers complained or to their associates and never look at them other or to their associates and never look at them other, there would soon be an end to all public prediction of securing redress of abuses by send to the Police Roard.

Such complaints distinctly call for the exercise of the supervision of the governing board.

he supervision of the governing board, formance of that duty in regard to all vember complaints was absolutely and outlected; the neglect is chargeable to shoner Parker."

the Mayor disposes of Mr. This is the way the Mayor disposes of Mr. Parker's defence:

"The accused Commissioner endeavored to excuse his various neglects of duty by saying that is was, in fact, engaged for a large part of the line in familiarizing himself with the affairs and personnel of the Police Department; that he passed a great deal of time at the department beauquarters, and devoted much labor and attention to the subjects of transfers and appointments in conjunction with the Superintendent and the third of the latestive Bureau.

"It may oninfon this furnished no excuse. It

and the Catef of the Detective Bureau.

"In my opinion this furnished no excuse. It is true that an administrative officer of considerable importance is entitled to excuse accretain measure of discretion as to the time and mariner of performing his duties, but no officer has a discretion to refrain from the substantial performance of the duty imposed upon him by law.

performance of the duty imposed upon him by law,

"Commissioner Parker was charged by law to set as a member of the Police Board; he cannot examine his nature to do so by saying that he comsidered it better to act apart from the board as act individual remaining the board of which he was a member, and with his assent, can he excuss to smorperformance of them by saying that he considered it better to do smething clae."

Then the Mayor reveals the real reason for his action, the desire to break the deadlock in the board of bottle Board by removing Mr. Parker and appointing in his stead a Democrat who will work to harmony with President Roosevelt and Combined for Andrews, who prosecuted the charges against the Commissioner. He says:

arr Andrews, who prosecuted the charges the Commissioner. He says: te is still another consideration presented There is still another consideration presented by this attempted detence.

The peculiar constitution of the Police Board, which is composed of four members, and which is composed of four members, and which is composed of four members, and unit, makes barmony and united action in that board much tore important than it is in ordinary bodies where a majority can always rule. It is, there-

unison.

"In my judgment the evidence that Mr. Parker was in fact spending his time in such other matters relating to the Police Department, not especially delegated to him by the board, affords no excuse for the offences proved against him.

"It rather indicates to my mind, when taken together with his treatment of his regular board duties, that he was striving to build up a separate and individual control and mastery in the department in conjunction with the Superintendent, independent of the control of the board and destructive of harmony, discipline, and good administration.

The Mayor's reason for so long a delay in removing Commissioner Parker after being convinced, as he says, in July last that the charges had been sufficiently proven is given to the Governor as follows:

"I have withheld action upon these charges until this time in the hope that after having his attention charply and forcibly called to his duty, Commissioner Parker would make an effective offort to amend, and would succeed in reestablishing the harmonious activity of the board, which had been lost through his neglect to perform his proper duties, and that I should, accordingly, not be required to resort to the harsh and disagreeable measure of removing him from office.

"I have become satisfied, however, that my hope was not well founded, and that the public interests and the efficient administration of the l'olice Department imperatively demand his removal."

It is not considered probable that the Governor of the large and that the forces of the removal." "In my judgment the evidence that Mr. Par-

interests and the efficient administration of the Police Department imperatively demand his removal.

It is not considered probable that the Governor will act hastily in a matter which has taken Mayor Strong nearly nine months to decide. He will probably insist on examining the evidence, and on knowing more of Commissioner Parker's defence. He will find that the Commissioner's defence to his non-attendance at meetings was that those meetings were held only to ratify publicly the decision of conferences which he did attend, and that while the other three men were holding the meetings he was actively at work assisting in the reorganization of the force. This will be shown by the testimony of Col. Grant and Chief Clerk Kipp. It will also appear by the evidence of Mr. Kipp and others that the complaints referred to had all been referred by the board to the Chief, by him to the precinct commanders, and that they had all been returned with the reports of those officers, showing what action had been taken on each. All that was left to be done was an indication to the Chief Clerk as to what disposition to make of them. Commissioner Parker testified that he did not know that they had been sent to him, and, anyway, no one was inconvenienced or slighted, he said, because the complainants had all had notice of some sort of the disposition of their complaints. The defence in the matter of the pension applications has been indicated.

The Mayor's action is in accordance with the request of the Goo-Goos, the City Club, the Hon. Seth Low, and several ministers' associations which have passed resolutions on this subject. All these gentlemen and associations have advised him to remove both Commissioners Parker and Grant, and throw the burden on the Governor, who must approve his action to render it effective. Rather than try both those Commissioners can new charges he saw fit to try to soive the difficuity by removing Mr. Parker on the old charges.

missioners on new charges he saw ht to try to solve the difficulty by removing Mr. Parker on the old charges.

Mr. Parker will continue to discharge his duties as Commissioner, probably, until the contris decide the case, as he can begin proceedings in certiorari for a review of the Mayor's action to determine if the charges and the evidence were sufficient to warrant his removal from office. If such proceedings are begun the burden will be on the courts and not on the Governor, for Gov. Black would probably not take any action so long as the case was in the courts, and if their action were favorable to the Commissioner he would be relieved from acting. It was decided in the cases of Police Commissioners Sydney P. Nichols and William F. Smith, removed by Mayor Cooper, with the approval of Gov. Robinson, that certiorari would lie in the case of the Mayor's decision even after the Governor had noted.

ernor had acted. Commissioner Grant said that the charges would not stand, and cited the cases of Commissioners Nichois and Smith.

President Rosevelt said: "The removal of Commissioner Parker will solve all of the Police Board's difficulties and enable it to proceed with the public business in an orderly manner."

Commissioner Parker, when seen at his house last night, said:

last night, said:
"I have not seen the Mayor's statement and consequently shall not say anything about it now. I do not know that I shall say anything when I do see it, as it may not be nonessary or now. I do not know that I shall say anything when I do see it, as it may not be necessary or proper for me to say anything. I desire to to keep strictly within the bounds of official propriety, and shall in all probability confine my statement entirely to such as may be made in my behalf before the Governor. I shall at this time say only this, which I believe to be entirely proper; that the charges were entirely without foundation, med that I believe no better commentary upon the charges can be made than that for almost nine months since the hearing closed the Mayor, who made the charges, beard the evidence and is by law charged with the duty of giving a decision, has not done so until now, although last year my counsel more than once requested him to do so. I have always been anxious for a decision.

Mr. Parker said that the Governor would give him a chance to face the charges before making any decision upon the Mayor's recommendation. Mr. Parker said that he had prepared a letter which he intended to have sont to the Mayor last night, making a demand that a decision in the case be rendered immediately.

Mr. Parker said that he had prepared a letter which he intended to have sont to the Mayor yesterday, but inasmuch as the report had been sent to the Mayor without his knowledge he would take a couple of days longer and make his statement and criticisms more lengthy. There are several things in the report with which Commissioner Parker does not agree.

MISS BRIGGS, GRADUATE OF UNION

The Professor's Daughter Takes Second Place

At a meeting of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary held yesterday at the seminary, Seventieth street and Park avenue, the second place in the graduating class of 1897 was awarded to Miss Emilia Grace Briggs, the daughter of Prof. Charles Briggs. She is the first woman who has ever been graduated from a Presbyterian seminary. In speaking of her graduation, Prof. Thomas S. Hastings, the President of the seminary, said he considered that Miss Briggs's success marked an epoch in the history of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and in the history of the advancement of

women. "When we consider," continued Prof. Hastings, "how conservatively 'blue' all Presbyterian theological seminaries are, and then con sider that one of these seminaries has opened its doors to women, we must certainly admit that doors to women, we must certainly admit that the cause of woman's rights has gained a most notable victory. Miss Briggs's examination papers were of such a high order of excellence that she would have been placed equal with Mr. D. S. Mussey, the first graduate, who obtained the '97 fellowship, had it not been for the fact that she spent four years at the seminary, whereas our rules require that fellowships shall only be given to those who have made the ourse in three years. Though she is now the graduate of a Presbyterian seminary, of course Miss Briggs cannot speak in any of our churches, as the Presbyterians seminary, of course Miss Briggs cannot speak in any of our churches, as the Presbyterians still require women to keep silence in the church. But though she cannot yet talk, she has written two sermons, and the lacelty pronounced them most excellent.

"And, by the way," President Hastlings continued, 'Miss Briggs is by no means the only young women who is at our seminary. Last fall fourteen young women applied for permission to attend our Biblical class, for the purpose of pursuing a course of higher Biblical interpretation. We granted them permission, and everything went along so smoothly that at a recent meeting we had fifty young ladies in attendance at Prof. Briggs's lecture. 'The Teachings of Jesus.' Our experience with these young women has been so satisfactory that we are firmly persuaded that in opening our doors to women we did a wise thing, and hereafter women will have all the privileges at our seminary that men have for so long exclusively enjoyed. All that we shall require a young woman to show before admission is that she is of good moral character. Our Board of Directors have become really entured the provileges at our seminary that men have for so long exclusively enjoyed. All that we shall require a young woman to show before admission is that she is of good moral character. the cause of woman's rights has gained a most

HOT SHOT FOR SALISBURY.

HE IS SHARPLY REBUKED BY SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

to Other British Minister Ever Gave "Such s Disgraceful, Abject Answer"-Sie William Extels Greece and Protests Against an Odlous Polley in Aid of Ottoman Power.

LONDON, March 17.-The annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation opened at Norwich to-day. The Earl of Kimberley, late Score tary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a visorous protest before the meeting to the statement made yesterday by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in reply to a question regarding the Cretan situation, in which he re-ferred the Earl of Kimberley to the speeches made in the French Chamber of Deputies by Premier Meline and Foreign Minister Hanotaux setting forth the policy of the powers in the matter. France's policy, Lord Kimberley said, s therefore, according to Lord Salisbury, that of Great Britain, and is based upon the mainte nance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire. (Cries of "Shame."]

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Rosebery Cabinet, said of Lord Salisbury's statement that such a diagraceful, abject answer had never before been given by a British Minister to a British Parliament. The nation, he said, had never been exposed to a greater humiliation than it is now, when it is chained and coerced by the nenace of wars in which it has no concern to betain from doing what it is under the highest obligations of honor to do, and compelled to do what its conscience condemns.

Sir William denounced the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as a sham, every breach in which, he declared, was a benefit to mankind, and paid a tribute to Greece for the steps sho had taken, while the concert of the powers held aloof, for rescuing the Cretans from the heel of the Turk. It was this brave champion that the British nation was bidden in the name of Ottoman integrity to aid in crushing with the fleet of which the nation was so proud. "Is it not time," asked Sir William, "that the British people take a stand and demand to know what are the limits of British submission and cooperation in this anti-crusade !"

He defended the "fair offers" made by the Greek Government in its reply to the ultimatum of the powers, to which, he said, the only answer was a declaration that the blockade of Greece would be enforced. None knew, Sir William de clared, what a day might bring forth, but he being made an unwilling partner in an odious

policy might yet be averted. The speech, which was throughout received The speech, which was throughout received with enthusiastic cheers, is considered by far the most telling utterance on the subject yet made. The Dully News questions whether Sir Wilsam Harcourt, in his speech before the National Liberal Federation at Norwich this evening, did not go too near committing himself to a policy of isolated action in the East which the country is not prepared to adopt.

ORETE WILL REJECT AUTONOMY, And the Greeks Will Not Withdraw Their Troops from the Island.

ROME, March 17 .- A despatch from Canea to the Secolo says that the Cretan Insurgents have declared that they will reject autonomy and offer all possible resistance to the occupation of the island by the powers.

The despatch also says that Col. Vasseos, commanding the Greek army of occupation, is about to move his comp to the mountains of Sphakia, where he will fortify himself so that his po sition will be almost impregnable. He will not withdraw his troops from the island under any circumstances.

CANEA, March 17.-The Admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters have

ing the foreign warships in Cretan waters have issued a proclamation announcing the conditions under which an autonomous administration will be granted to Crete.

The attuation here is becoming more serious as each day passes, owing to the presence of 10,000 refugees who are receiving rations from the Government which will necessarily be stopped in a few days. The condition of affairs at Retimo is similar, and at Candia the situation is worse.

which occurred yesterday outside of Candia.

ATHENS, March 17.—A memorandum is being prepared by the Beys of Candia declaring that the scheme for an autonomous administration cannot be applied in the island.

Mr. E. H. Egerton, the British Minister to Greece, alone visited M. Skouzes, the Foreign Minister, to-day, which was the day on which the reception of the foreign diplomatis is held. Since the identical note of the powers was presented to the Government the other a woys have absented themselves from the regalons.

It is again reported that Barian von Plessen, London, March 17.—A despatch from Athens London, March 17.—A despatch from Athens says the Greeks in Crete assert that the Turks holding the fortifications at Retimo have made a sortic into the town and pillaged the houses of the inhabitants without the slightest opposition on the part of the detachments of marines from the warships of the powers.

The Standard to-morrow will publish a despatch from Canea saying the seventeen French and Italian officers started this afternoon for the camp of Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek army of occupation, for the purpose of informing him that the Admirals of the foreign war vessels had decided to prevent all further communication between the Greek Government and the Greek forces in Crete, and that a strict blockade of the island would be enforced from to-day.

Reports received here from Canea concur in

blockade of the Island would be enforced from to-day.

Reports received here from Canea concur in the statement that Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek troops in Crete is strongly entrenched in the mountains of Sphakia and that he has an abundance of stores, which will enable him to ignore the blockade of the powers.

REPLY OF THE PORTE.

Turkey Wants the Greeks to Clear Out Before

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—The reply of the Porte to the note which was presented to the Turkish Government by the powers simulaneously with the presentation of the ultimatum of the European Governments to Greece has been officially published.

The Porte admits the principle of autonomy for Crete, but reserves discussion of the forms and details of such an administration with the diplomatic representatives of the powers, these details to be subordinate to the withdrawal of details to be subordinate to the withdrawal of the Greek warships and troops from the Island. Loxbon, March 17.—The Byron Society of London learns that the agent of the Sultan at Athens offered to withdraw the Turkish garrisons in Crete and assign the island to Greece, provided the succentity of Turkey be recognized by the payment of an annual tribute. Greece and the Mosiems in Crete, it is said, were entirely willing to agrees to these conditions, but the powers suddenly put a stop to the negotiations. It is believed in Athens that the German and Austrian diplomats at Constantinople have the article of the succentification of the subordination of the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece.

Hanotaux Thanks Salisbury.

Paris, March 17 .- M. Hauotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has requested Baron de Cour-Foreign Anairs, has requested to Great Britain, to thank Lord Salisbury for his references in the House of Lords yerlerday to the speech of M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber of Deputies

Emperor William Won't Let Him Go.

BERLIN, March 17 .- The National Zeitung an nounces that Emperor William has refused to accept Vice-Admiral Hollmann's resignation of the post of Secretary of State for the Admiralty, which the Minister recently tendered because of the rejection of his demands for increased Mr. Cleveland Returns with the Violet.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 17.-The lighthouse tender Violet, with ex-President Cleveland and friends on board, arrived here at 1 P. M. They will go to Cape Charles this afternoon, Cleveland takes the train for Prince-CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 17.—Ex-President Cieveland disembarked from the lighthouse ten-nor Violet here to-night and took the New York express for Princeton, N. J.

GUNS TRAINED ON CHRISTIANS. The Warships of the Powers Will Rombard

Christian Village To-Day.

SITIA, March 17.-The commanders of the British, French, and Italian warships have notifled the insurgents that to-morrow they will bombard a village near here. [At the east end of Crete.] In consequence of this notification the Christians residing in the village against which the foreign guns are to be trained are attacking the foreign officers there.

WHAT AILS EMPEROR WILLIAM? Grave News Received in London Regarding the Condition of His Health.

LONDON, March 17 .- The Daily Chronicle says it is announced that somewhat grave news has been received in London regarding the condition of the health of Emperor William of Germany, and that certain constitutional possibilities have been discussed.

RUSSIA'S DEAD SAILORS. mpressive Funeral of the Twenty-one Victim

of the Gun Explosion. LONDON, March 17.-The Daily News has despatch from Canea describing the unique and impressive funeral services over the bodies of the twenty-one victims of the bursting of one of the turret guns on board the Russian warship

the turret guns on board the Russian warship Cizol Veilky while that vessel was practising outside of Suda Bay on Monday.

The ceremoules began with services on board the warship, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed and proceeded to the Christian cemetery at Apokoronos. All of the foreign Admirals with their staffs attended. Guards of bonor composed of fifty men were detailed from the vessels of each nation.

The services were attended also by all the Turkish officers and delegates from the refugees at Seline and other places, the foreign Consuls and attaches, and all the European residents. The combined bands of the warships played dead marches as the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery.

TO MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY. The Cuban Policy of the Administration Dis-

WASHINGTON, March 17.-To-day's special necting of the Cabinet was quite protracted, and was called for the purpose of continuing yesterday's discussion of Secretary Sherman's Cuban policy. As announced to his colleagues at the first regular Cabinet meeting on March 9, Mr. Sherman is in favor of having the United States maintain strict neutrality, and it is understood that as the result of the deliberations of yesterday and to-day a revised edition of the Cleveland neutrality proclamation will be issued. Secretary Sherman is in favor of having a more

definite understanding with Spain regarding the status and rights of American citizens in Cuba by means of an amended treaty or otherwise, and contemplates submitting to the Spanish Government, through the American Minister at Madrid.

ment, through the American Minister at Madrid, a proposition that American citizens in Cuba, suspected of siding the insurgents, shall be expelled from the Island without imprisonment unless they shall voluntarily return.

The friends of Cuba in Congress have not yet determined upon a programme of action. Minister Palma and Chargé d'Affaires Quesada were at the Senate yesterday, in conference with Senators who favor the recognition of Cuban beiligerency and Cuban independence, but no legislative programme will be agreed upon until the attitude and policy of the Administration are clearly and definitely made known.

THE PARIS GOES AGROUND. Delayed Over Three Hours by Low Water Near

steamer Paris, outward bound, ran aground in the main ship channel near the Southwest Spit at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. She left her dock at 10 o'clock and passe ! Quarantine at 10:40. The acting agent of the line said that westerly winds had prevailed for two days and there was unusually low water in the channel. The Paris, he said, draws twentyseven feet of water, and there was only twentyfive feet at the place where she stopped. The Captain did not want to put the vessel to any sistance, but it was declined. The Paris remained where she stopped until 2:50 P. M., when she floated off and proceeded out to sea.
Julius Hattke and Edward Morgan signed articles two days are before United States Shiparticles two days are before United States Ship-ping Commissioner Fower, they said, to work as water tenders on the Paris. Ten minutes before the steamer left her dock they say they were told they would have to do the work of stokers. They declined to do this and deserted the steamer. They were arrested and remanded by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Police Court, to appear before United States Commissioner Shields.

DID DANCING KILL HERS

A Girl Dies After Attending a Masked Ball as Tammany Hall. Dora Dorsman, 17 years old, died suddenly at er home, 9 Monroe street, yesterday morning, as is believed of heart disease, caused by excessive dancing. She was attended by Dr. Samuel D. Broders of 93 Madison street, who refused to give a death certificate; so the Coroner was notified. The girl, with her brothers and sisters and father and mother, attended a masquerade ball at Tammany Hall on Tuesday night.

She danced nearly every dance up to 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when she complained of feeling ill. Her mother told her to go home. She did not want to do this at first, but her mother persuaded her to go, and sent one of her sisters with her. When they reached home Dora fainted in the hall and had to be carried to her room. She was put to bed. Later she grew worse and her parents sent for Dr. Broders. He found the girl on the verye of collapse and saffering from what appeared from her symptoms to be heart disease. Mrs. Dorsman said that the girl overexerted herself while dancing at the ball. She died at 9 o'clock. Dr. Broders gave it as his opinion that she died of heart disease brought on by excessive dancing. The girl's mother says that she suffered with heart trouble ever since she was a child. notified. The girl, with her brothers and sisters

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS SOLD. R. R. A. Dorr and R. C. Alexander the Pur chasers-No Change in Its Policy.

The Mail and Express was sold yesterday. passes from the control of the Elliott F. Shepard estate and into the hands of Robert E. A. Dorr and Robert C. Alexander. Mr. Dorr has been the publisher of the Mail and Express for several years and Mr. Alexander its editor. They took possession of the property yesterday afternoon, and made the announcement of the change of ownership in a late edition of the paper. Mr. Dorr said that the change would make no difference whatever in the policy of the paper.

"The transaction is a purely business one," he

"The transaction is a purely business one," he said, "and has no political significance. The paper has been sold to Mr. Alexander and myself, and we shall transfer it to astock company, of which I am to be President. A number of men who are connected with the paper now will become stockholders. The control of the paper will remain with Mr. Alexander and myself."

Mr. Forr denied that Mayor Strong or other prominent Republican politicians who had been mentioned as having become interested in the paper through the new dear were in any way interested.

With reference to this story the Mayor said:
'There is nothing in it."

NEW LIGHTS ON THE ELEVATED. The Present System of Lighting to Be Super-

seded on April 1. The majority of the cars of the elevated railway have been equipped with the gas lamps required by law, and it is expected that this means of illumination will supersede the present sys-tem of lighting on April 1. There are to be four lamps, each containing four burners, in each car, which are sufficient to enable all the passengers, wherever esaled, to read even fine print without difficulty. With the new system the elevated trains will be better lighted than any of the surface care, except those on the few lines which use the same lamy.

DID M'KENNELL KILL HER?

KATE DAY'S DEATH THE RESULT OF BLOWS WITH A CLUB.

founds of a fitruggle Heard When McKennell Visited the Temperance Worker on Sunday Night-She Was Found Unconscious in Her Plat on Tuesday-McKennell Missing.

Kate Day, who was found unconscious in her flat on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 2053 Eighth avenue on Tuesday afternoon, died yesterday at the Manhattan Hospital. Miss Day's body was covered with bruises when she was found, and an autopsy, which was performed last night, leaves no doubt that she was nurdered. Deputy Coroner Weston, who made the autopsy, told a Sun reporter that Miss Day lied of hemorrhage of the brain, the result of blows. There were thirty wounds on the body. He said that it was unquestionably a homicide, and so notified the police, who are looking for the person who is known to have been last with her. This person is a young man named David McKennell. He has disappeared, and so far the police have been unable to find him.

Miss Day was a hairdresser and carned a good living at her trade. She was a rather good-look ing woman, dressed well, and not a breath of candal had ever touched her, although some of the neighbors thought she was foolish to expose herself to possible criticism by going about so much with McKennell. In her spare time Miss Day attended temperance meetings. She was an enthusiastic Prohibitionist, and was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

McKennell is about 21 years old, smooth-faced and boyish-looking. He formerly worked as a clerk in Markler's grocery, at 2,055 Eighth avenue. Miss Day, who lives next door to the grocery, met him while making purchases there a year ago. When Markler discharged McKen-nell for incompetency some weeks ago, Miss Day got him a job as fireman in a down-town busi-

a year are. When Markier discharged McKennell for incompetency some weeks ago, Miss Day got him a job as fireman in a down-town business house.

Ever since Miss Day began to take an interest in McKennell, he has been a frequent visitor at her flat. He went in and out about as he pleased, and at all times, the police say, had a key to the door, which had been furnished to him by Miss Day. Until recently, the neighbors say, McKennells visits to the flat have always been very brief. Of late, however, he has spent hours at a time there. A family named Tarks, who live across the hall from Miss Day, say that the couple quarrelled of liste and that, a week ago Saturday night, they heard Miss Day upraiding McKennell for something. They couldn't make out what the row was about, but thought that they heard the woman accuse McKennell of insulting her. At 2 o'clock the next morning a number of the neighbors heard a cry of "Murder!" in Miss Day's flat. There was not a replication of the outery and no one took the trouble to make an investigation. Those who knew of the row did not regard it as discreet to question Miss Day about the matter the next day.

There was another row at the flat last Sunday afternoon. The neighbors say that McKennell wrote Miss Day that he was going to call on her on Sunday night at 10 b'clock. At about 11 o'clock Mecanell wrote Miss Day that he was going to call on her on Sunday night at 10 b'clock. At about 11 o'clock Mecanell wrote Miss Day's flat. She could see it through the air shaft window. When she noticed it again on Tuesday she notified the janitor. Then the air shaft window. When she noticed it again on Tuesday she notified the janitor. Then the neighbors compared notes and discovered that no one had seen Miss Day since Sunday. The janitor crawled through the air shaft window and found the woman lying unconscious on the kitchen floor. Blood was flowing from some injuries in her head. The room was in disorder, a number of broken plates and bowls being strewn around.

a number of broken passes stream around.

The police were notified, and Miss Day was re-moved to the Manhattan Hospital, where she moved to the Manhattan Hospital, where she moved to the Manhattan Hospital, where and died without recovering consciousness. The po-lice found a picture of McKennell in her flat, and

took possession of it.

None of the braises on the woman except those

DIRECTOR FURBISH'S REMOVAL. Protest from the Countries Represented in the

Bureau of American Republics. WASHINGTON, March 17.-An approving complication has arisen between Secretary Sherman and the Ministers from the various Central and is worse.

Six Turkish soldiers were killed and twentysix Turkis to Major McKinley's political friend, "Joe" Smith, former Ohlo State Librarian. This afternoon several of the Ministers called to enter their protests with Mr. Sherman against the proposed action. This bureau was one of the results of Secretary

Blaine's famous Pan-American Congress, and

Blaine's famous Pan-American Congress, and has been run in Washington ever since. Its first chief was William E. Curtis, a newspaper man, who gave way to Mr. Furbish when Mr. Greshum became Secretary of State. Under the agreement whereby the bureau was organized, each republic a party to the arrangement was to pay a share for its support, and while the United States has contributed more than any five of the Southern republics, the latter nevertheless claim that, having entered the agreement, they are responsible in a measure for the conduct and success of the bureau. Last June its functions had about expired, and in a long report Mr. Furbish presented to Mr. Olney what had been done and what might be accomplished in the future if the bureau was continued. Then Mr. Olney called a meeting in the diplomatic room of the State department, and explained to the Ministers in Washington whose Governments were parties to the Pan-American conference the situation and asked their advice. It was decided that the bureau should be continued, and by direction of the Serviciary the present director was authorized to employ all necessary help and carry on the other contents of the direction of the Serviciary the present director was authorized to employ all necessary help and carry on the other contents and contents of the office. bureau should be continued, and by direction of the Secretary the present director was authorized to employ all necessary help and carry on the duties of the office.

At this conference it was decided that the director was an appointee of the various republics, and that no removal could be made without first stating the reasons for it is writing to the representatives in Washington. The office no longer came specially under the sole jurisdiction of the State Department, as it had been herefore, and Mr. Furbish, it is claimed, was the agent of all the powers taking part in the Panamerican meeting. Mr. Smith, who is to be appointed, wished to be sent to some lucrative foreign office, but afterward changed his mind and selected the directorship of the Bureau of American Republics. Secretary Sherman yesterday notified Mr. Furbish that his resignation would be acceptable, and it was at once sent in. The Venezuchan Minister, the Brazilian Minister, and three others, forming the Executive Committee, expect to make a vigorous protest to the State Department against the removal of Mr. Furbish without their governments being consulted. His removal is the first under the Administration to make room for some one else. It is thought that Secretary Sherman was either ignorant of the agreement as to the status of the bureau, or that he had forgotten all about it.

AS IN THE WILD WEST. Two St. Patrick's Day Paraders Ride Into a

Saloon-They Bon't Shoot.

In full regalia William McAnena and Michael Callahan, two aides in the St. Patrick's Day

Callahan, two aloes in the St. Patrick's Day parade, rode on horseback into a Long Island city saloon last night and called for drinks for themselves and their horses. The horses only suffice at two big schooners of beer that were set out on the bar, but the two men disposed of the drinks served to themselves. After getting their drinks the two men rode out of the place without failing off.

Oscar Cospedes Released.

WASHINGTON, March 17,-Secretary Sherman has received a cablegram from Consul-General Lee dated late yesterday, saying:
"Oscar Cospedes, a native of Key West, is re-

leased from Cabanas on condition he leaves the island."
Oscar Cespedes is No. 40 on the State Department list of Americans in prison, and the following information regarding him is in that list:
"Twenty years, native of Key West; captured without arms is insurgent hospital near Zapata, about Sept. 5, 1896; imprisoned at San Severino, Fort Matanzas; question of competency between military and civil jurisdiction decided in favor of military; case pending." island."

Postmaster Hesing Resigns.

Chicago, March 17.—Washington Hesing has esigned his Postmastership of the city of Chi-ago. Three days ago he forwarded his resigna-tion to President McKinley.

NEW JOURNALS KICKED OUT. More Clubs and Rending Rooms Exclude the

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, at 107 East Fifty-ninth street, has excluded the Jour-

wal from its files.
UTICA, March 17.—The Fort Schuyler Club of this city, the leading organization of its kind in central New York, has excluded the New York World and Journal from the club house.

ROCHESTER, March 17.-The World and the Journal have been barred from the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and from the Reynolds Library. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 17.-The Grinnell Library at Wappinger's Falls has excluded the

York World from its reading room. The Poughkeepsie Young Men's Christian Association dropped out the World and the Journal on Jan. 1. NYACK, March 17 .- The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have ordered the exclusion of the New York World and the New York Journal from the reading room. They

The Nyack Free Library has also excluded theso papers. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 17.-The Linden Club has voted to exclude the World and the Journal from its reading room. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 17.—The library of the local Y. M. C. A. has excluded

have also ordered the removal of the old flies.

from its table the New York World. PRINCETON, N. J., March 17 .- At the weekly meeting of the House Committee of the Univer-sity Cottage Club of Princeton University to-day It was unanimously decided to exclude the New York World from its reading room.

BIG BATTLE IN CUBA.

The Spaniards Said to Have Been Defrated-

HAVANA, March 17 .- A big battle has been fought at Sabana, near Sancti Spiritus, between the forces of Gen. Gomez and a Spanish column

2,000 strong.

The Spanish official report of the battle gives no details, but the report is current that the Spaniards suffered a terrible defeat. The news has created a great sensation. The Governor of Havana, Sefor Porrus, has

Weyler. In Havana it is admitted that the expedition of Gen. Roloff landed in Pinar del Rio with 8,000 guns and ammunition, and then the steamer started for some other port of the island.

een recalled to Madrid at the request of Gen.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Charges Bend in the lown House—The Speaker Resigns.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17 .- A tremendous sensation was caused in the Iowa Legislature this morning when Representative Lambert read portions of a letter said to have been sent by building and loan associations over the State, making wholesale charges of legislative corrup-

Speaker Byers demanded that the letter be read in its entirety. Mr. Lambert refused, saying that the communication was confidential, The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure it, and it was read in the House. Speaker Byers then resigned, and demanded a

thorough investigation of the charges made against himself and other members. Many members offered resolutions declaring confidence in Mr. Byers and protesting against be termed " a grand-stand play," and adhered to

his purpose. AN 11-YEAR-OLD HEIRESS MISSING. It Is Supposed That She Has Been Kidnapped

and Is Held for a Ranson St. Louis, March 17.-Ella Burden, 11 years old, heiress to \$100,000, has been missing from her home since Monday. She lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Burden, and left home for the Dozier school. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual bour, she left the school for home and went part of the way with several other girls, to a point where she usually took

the car for home. Nothing has been heard of her since. Mr. Burden declares that the only possible theory for her disappearance is that she was kidnapped and is being held by her captors until a sufficient reward is offered. A large reward is offered

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

Two Experts in Paris Show Their Skill and

Paris, March 17.-The St. Ouen race course can to-day the scene of a duel with awords which was witnessed by at least 500 spectators. who were amazed at seeing a combat thus pub licly carried on. The principals were Signor Pini, the Italian champion swordsman, and M. Thomeguez, an amateur in the use of the

Both men showed remarkable skill as swords men, and up to and including the fifth attack neither was injured. In the sixth attack, how-ever, M. Thomeguex was slightly wounded in The cause of the encounter was a quarrel be-

tween the men over language used by Thomeguex disparaging Pini's skill as displayed in a recent friendly assault at arms between the two. The exhibition created a sensation. THE SHINNECOCK CANAL OPENED. The Bay New Has Pree Communication with

the Atlantic Ocean. GOOD GROUND, L. I., March 17 .- The canal connecting Shinnecock Bay with the Atlantio cean was opened last night, the wind and tide being favorable. Seven years ago Shinnecock Bay was connected with the ocean by a wide inlet near the Tiana life saving station, but during a winter of storms the inlet was filled up. The bay, which had been a rich fishing ground, be came more or less stagnant, many fish in it died, and the fishermen were thrown out of employ-ment. Shinnecock Bay is ten miles long and from two to five miles wide. The work has been done by the State authorities. A large force of men and teams have been employed for more than a year.

SHOT KNEELING AT THE TRAPS. David Johnson Receives a Charge of Shot in

His Left Thigh. BAYSIDE, L. I., March 17 .- David Johnson, a colored man, was the trapper at a live-bird shoot held this afternoon under direction of the Bay-

side Athletic Club. He was on his knees at the traps when a hammericas gun was discharged accidentally. The next instant Johnson was rolling about the ground in agony. A part of a charge of shot had entered his left thigh. He was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was said his condi-tion was serious.

A CATHOLIC IN THE CABINET. The Osservatore Romano Says Judge McKenns

In the First to He Thus Honored. ROME, March 17 .- The Osservatore Romano Papal organ, publishes an article commenting upon the nomination of Joseph McKenna as At torney-General in the Cabinot of President Mc-Kinley, in which the paper says that McKenna is the first Catholic who has been a Cabinet Minister of the United States since the founda-tion of the American Republic. The Pope to-day gave an audience to ex-Con-gressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York.

A Sport Patally Shot After the Pight. Carson, March 17.-In a saloon brawl to aight. Dick Bradford, a Montana miner who backed Fitzsimmons, was shot by a stranger named Smith, who took Corbett's side.

fident of being able to maintain order.

JIM CORBETT BEATEN

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Fitzsimmons Stops Him in the Fourteenth Round.

SETTLED BY A FODY BLOW.

The Californian Outpoints Bob in the Early Part of the Fight.

But the Wonderful Cornishman, in Sette of Severe Punishment, Continues His Heavy Swinging Until He Finally Lands a Terrifle Blight-Hand Smash Near the Beart and Carbett Palls Upon His Hands and Knees-Beferce Siler Counts Ten Seconds Before Sullivan's Conqueror Can Arise, and Them Gives the Purse, Side Stakes, and the Heavy-Weight Championship to the Lanky Pugtlist-A Crowd of 4,000 Persons Witness the Encounter, Which Will Be Remembered as the Most Sensational in the Bistory of the Ring-Corbett Admits Big Defeat, but Wants to Fight His Rival Agnin-Scenes and Incidents at the Ring Side.

Carson, March 17.-After fourteen rounds of fighting under a clear sky and a blazing sun today Robert Fitzsimmons succeeded in landing a blow on James J. Corbett that won the heavyweight championship of the world. It was a right-hander following a left lead, and it landed just a little to one side and under where the ribs curl away from the breast bone. It was worth all of the blows of the fourteen rounds massed into one. Early in the fight, in the sixth round, Corbett had Fitz on his knees dazed and bleeding. The fight had been most scientific from the start, and after the second round not a soul in the arena thought the Cornishman had a show of winning.

Corbett was all over his lanky opponent, but his blows were not hard enough, else Fitzsimmons would have been down and out in less than six rounds. In the fifth round, however, Referee George Siler announced first blood for Corbett and the claim was allowed. The clever Californian had the better of every round after the feel-out in the first until the thirteenth, when Fitz forced matters and knocked one of Jim's teeth from its base with a left hook on the Up to this time Corbett had not been hit with

any great force. In the fourteenth round Bob planted his left in the stomach. Corbett's attempt at countering was feeble and Fitzsimmons went at him again. He put his left on Jim's jaw with sufficient force to drop him into a crouching position. In went the Cornishman's fearful right with nothing to impede its force, and Jim sank down like one overcome by heart failure. He was counted out.

The timeksepers were William Muldoon, Jimmy Colville, and Lou Houseman. Billy Madden handled the gong and William Jordan was the muster of ceremonies. The fight was witnessed by about 4.000 persons. A detailed secount by rounds follows:

FIRST ROUND,-Timekeeper Muldoon pulled n the gong string at 12:10 o'clock. The men faced each other. Corbett with his back to the sun and Fitzsimmons blinking slightly as the bright rays struck him full in the face. Corbett danced around lightly on his toes. Fitz covering his ground more slowly. Both were cautious and smiling. They feinted for an opening, and Fits seemed inclined to force matters. Corbott broke ground and danced about his opponent. Fitzsimmons forced his man into a corner and was the first to lead with a left swing, which missed Jim's head by about ten feet. The Californian did not land in his first attempt. More leading at long range followed. Fitzsimmons forced Corbett into a rally and uppercut him lightly in the clinch. In a mix-up which followed no damage was done. Corbett shot a light left on the body and broke away clean. Fitz swung his left but missed. A hard exchange of lefts follower in which the Australian got a little the worst o it. Fitz then adopted aggressive tactics and rushed Corbett to his own corner, but Jim got out of danger and sent in a heavy right on the body as he slipped away. Fitz put a hard left over the heart and Jim swung wildly with his left, but landed his right on Fitz's wind. Corbett ran into a clinch, but they quickly broke clean. Fitz was still forcing matters, but a hard left swing put him on the defensive. Jim swung his left on the heart and they came together. On the breakaway Bob sent a vicious left uppercut to the jaw. A clinch followed and the men broke without a

blow as the gong sounded. SECOND ROUND .- Fitzsimmons opened with a left swing, but missed his mark. They came to a clinch and were rather slow in breaking away. vicious left from Fitz just grazed Corbett's breast, and again they were inclined to hug in the clinch. After the breakaway Fitz put on eteam and Jim broke ground before the Australian, although the latter contented himself with feinting and did not lead. Finally Jim stood his ground and sent in a neat left on the face and a right on the body, dancing away without a return. Fitz seemed determined to keep on the aggressive and again forced him into his corner, swinging right and left for the body, but Jim' fast footwork took him out of reach. Fitz came into a clinch and in the breakaway got a stiff left uppercut. Bob swung wildly right and left, Some very pretty defensive fighting followed, neither man being able to get inside the other's guard. Long-range sparring, in which Corbets did most of the leading, followed. Jim got in a left on the ribs and repeated the blow a moment later. Fitz smiled and tried to corner Jim, whe dodged quickly out of reach and came back with a left on the wind. Another left on the stomach brought the round to a close with the men in clinch. It was clearly Corbett's on points.

THIRD ROUND.—Jim opened with a rush and sent a left jab hard on the wind. Fitz did not like it and tried to rush in return, but was wild with right and left. Jim stopped another left lead for the heart and countered smartly on the stomach. Corbett put a left on the wind and a right on the side of the Bob's stomach showed a red blotch where the Californian's left struck. Bob took a hand in the forcing and lashed out wildly, missing with both hands. After a little longrange work, Jim shot right and left on the body, and Hob camerinto a clinch and landed his right on the ear before they separated. Corbett shot a terrible right on Bob's side and followed with a fast left on the wind. Both men were getting carefully and cleanly out of clinches. Bob's left reached the wind, but Corbett swung a right on the jaw in the clinch that followed. Then Jim put his left on the body, and as Bob came in to clinch him, Jim piled two stiff rights on the wind and followed up with another on the body. Fitz landed a nice left on the jaw after missing the right lead for the stomach. A clinch followed and Bob got in a straight drive on the wind. A little hugging followed and for the first time the referoe came in between the men and broke them. Refore the bell sounded a consistion Fitz put in a near right on the body and swung his left to the jaw, and the honors

were fairly even. FOURTH ROUND.-Jim again led off with a left, which failed to land, and they clinched and roke clean. Hob tried with a right lead for the head, but missed, and Corbett put a hard right punch on the body and in the clinch swung his Smith is in jail. Bradford will die. There are threats of lynching, but the authorities are con right to the jaw. Bob was determined, but alow, Corbett commenced to make things pretty live-